

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Week in the War

SHORT, sharp and decisive has been the victory won by the Allies in Picardy. Started on Thursday it has grown in magnitude until it has become little if anything short of a complete rout of the foe. Great as was the victory in the Aisne-Marne sector the Picardy offensive promises to equal and to overshadow it although it must not be forgotten that it was the complete victory from Soissons to Rheims that rendered possible the new battle which is still raging with the Allies in the ascendant along a front of more than fifty miles.

Indications contained in the news up to yesterday afternoon were that the foe will be forced to retire to a line closely approximating the positions held before the launching of the "Supreme Offensive" last March. It is true that when the retirement is completed and the Teutons take up their new line of defense they will probably occupy the Chemin des Dames ridge which the Allies held in March, but the gains achieved in all of the earlier stages of the German offensive will have been almost entirely annihilated.

On Monday the fighting was chiefly along the Vesle and confined mostly to actions with the German rearguard which was covering the further retirement of the main army of the crown prince. The Allies advanced but had to fight mud as well as Huns, plowing through veritable quagmires. There were signs apparent that the battle was extending and it lamed up at several points to the north.

Apparently anticipating an offensive by the Allies on the Somme front the Germans on Tuesday sought to learn the point or points of attack for they struck and thrust nervously and without apparent definite objects at point after point. Meantime it became evident they were trying to establish new lines in the rear. It was the turn of the Hun to guess instead of to keep the Allies guessing.

Wednesday was devoted by the Allies to work that was preliminary to the concerted offensive that was to be launched over a long front. The Americans crossed the Vesle at other points. The Britons struck and cut deep in Flanders and between, on the Lys salient and the Aene salient the British and French attacked. The Germans then sought to avoid disaster in retirement but were too late. Without giving the enemy time to reorganize, to regain breath and to strengthen positions, Foch struck again on Thursday and German retirement was started only a day in advance.

Rupprecht's forces were shattered and smashed. Thousands of prisoners and much booty were taken from them, so many prisoners, it was difficult to dispose of them. An advance of six miles along a twenty-eight mile front was achieved with losses so comparatively insignificant as to surprise the Allied commanders.

In a sweeping curve from east of Morlincourt to Avre the Allies pushed onward throughout Friday, Saturday and yesterday morning and by Friday night it had become apparent that the Lys salient and Montdidier salient were lost to the enemy and a long retirement was essential. On Saturday Montdidier fell to the French and to the south of that point a pocket was being closed about the foe. Yesterday, at the center of the line the advance proceeded beyond Chaumes and further south the French advance had carried to about seven miles east of Montdidier. So rapid was this advance that the Teutons are forced to exert every energy in an effort to halt the advance along the road to Noyon and the road from Noyon to Ham was under the guns of the Allies. Loss of the important center of Noyon and a great retirement, probably accompanied with tremendous losses of prisoners as in killed and wounded seems inevitable. Most of the artillery of the enemy in this broad sector seems destined to fall into the hands of the allies.

Immense as seemed the disaster which met the Austrian offensive against Italy, it has already sunk into semi-obscurity before the greater disasters that have befallen the German arms. The Austrians were at worst able to fall back upon practically their old positions but the Germans are driven from a terrain which it has taken months of time, hundreds of thousands of men and billions of marks of ammunition to secure.

It was growing apparent a week ago that the Germans have probably launched their last great offensive. That indication came from the results of the second battle of the Marne, the Allied offensive in the Aisne-Marne salient. Those indications are now multiplied by the new offensive.

Since last March the Germans have lost hundreds of thousands. The French and British also lost heavily but not so enormously, but the Germans had no source to draw upon for added man power as had the Allies. The hurry up call was sent to the United States and was heeded. The American forces have come faster than the Allies dared hope. They have more than made up for the Allied losses and Germany is correspondingly left behind in man power.

The end of the war may be still far away but never again, in all probability will the Teutons have a preponderance of men and guns on any front of great extent where they can strike and strike hard, as they did in the offensive launched last spring. From now on, probably, it will be an Allied offensive until the end of the war. The tide may shift and sway at points but it is written on the wall that German strength is on the downward as the strength of the Allies grows.

On the Italian front there has been some fighting, mostly engagements of a local nature and in Albania there has been a lull. From Mesopotamia and from Palestine but little has been heard.

Developments as to Siberia have come thick and fast. The American commander has been named as have the Japanese commander, his staff and other officials. The most striking development is the selection of the Japanese commander as commander in chief of the expedition. Before the entry of the United States into the war such a condition as this was unimaginable. It is this willingness of the United States, as displayed in France and now in Siberia, to subordinate national pride to the need of cause that is proving the most remarkable phase of Americanism to the Allies. It is the American trait, purely American, to subordinate everything to the winning of a supreme object and that object today is the making of the world safe for democracy, the crushing of the Hun.

—W. S. S.—

Jack is a Gentleman

OFF the battle field as well as on it, the American soldier is making his country proud of him. Ashore as well as at sea fighting the menace of the submarine, the American sailor is making a reputation for courage and manliness.

A letter recently received by American naval authorities from a small English city located near a battleship base helps to further justify the pride the nation feels in its soldiers and sailors. This time the letter refers to the sailors' only.

"You may be interested," says the letter, "to know how much we think of your men. They are fine, gentlemanly fellows, and always welcome here. On the Fourth of July American sailors had shore leave to visit this city, which has only 4000 inhabitants. It might perhaps have been anticipated that the visit of such a great number of holiday-making sailors in such a small town would have resulted in considerable trouble to the local authorities, but there was not a single complaint from any quarter, and every citizen of our town was glad they came."

—W. S. S.—

PASSING HOUR

The Germans are not staying still long enough to definitely locate them on the map.

Wonder what the "Clown" prince thinks about Napoleon and his mistakes in these later days.

In Japan eight men were caught profiteering. They committed suicide. Possibly there was no political campaign pending.

Those who so anxiously enquired last April and May "When will Foch start his counter offensive?" now have their answer.

"Tuna Packers Break Record," is the encouraging headline in the Los Angeles Times. It is all right after all for Hawaii can get its fish next winter from the two million cans mentioned.

Twenty years ago today the Hawaiian flag was hauled down and the Stars and Stripes raised. During the ceremonies Hawaiians wept, not at the raising of the new flag but at the significance of the hauling down of the old. Today the sons of many of these same Hawaiians are fighting on land and on sea for the Stars and the Stripes and none are more loyal.

Through a singular error press reports of the fighting in the Aisne-Marne front several days ago told of the participation of American cavalry and mail advices have just brought the explanation.

Nests of enemy machine gunners were harassing the Americans and retarding the advance and to meet the condition the American commanding officer brought up a dozen "livers" each armed with two machine guns. These went right into the thickest of the fray and the combination of machine guns and Ford cars was too much for Fritz. He beat it precipitately. The commander dubbed the outfit his "Ford Cavalry" but the word Ford got lost in the news story and the message came through as cavalry.

BREVITIES

Y. Takakuwa, president of the Takakuwa Co. and one of the prominent Japanese merchants of the city, is soon to make a business trip to the Coast.

A Japanese tramp steamer, under the charter of the T. K. K. line, has brought a big consignment of 16,903 bags of Japan rice and a large amount of other Japanese provisions for local consumption.

Honolulu Nest No. 1700 order of Owls will hold regular session this evening at half-past seven o'clock in Phoenix hall.

A special United holiness meeting will be held by Colonel R. Dubbin at the Salvation Army Hall, Fort and Beretania Streets, tonight at eight o'clock. Doctor John Waldman will speak at the Salvation Army next Sunday, celebrating the incoming of Dry Hawaii.

It is expected at the territorial land office that the Waialeale plantation on Hawaii will sign an agreement soon to continue the cultivation of about 2000 acres of sugar cane land on which the lease has expired. This is the land which it is hoped by the administration to get homestead by the first of next year.

A consignment of 133 cases of gin and whiskey, recently shipped here from San Francisco, has been ordered returned to the Coast. Fearing that they might get into trouble with the federal authorities after August 20, seven Chinese who had ordered the booze decided that the proposition was not a safe one to handle and cancelled their order after agreeing with the San Francisco liquor firm that the Honolulu consignees would pay the return freight.

HONOR LISTS OF AMERICANS GROW

Casualties As Reported Since Landing of Expeditionary Force Exceed Twenty Thousand

WASHINGTON, August 12—(Associated Press)—Casualties as yesterday reported by the war department and the headquarters of the Marine Corps numbered 435, divided 345 army and ninety Marine Corps. By classification the casualties were as follows: Army—Killed in action, 154; died of wounds, sixteen; died of other causes, four; wounded, 143; missing three. Marine Corps—Wounded, eighty seven; missing, three.

The war department summary issued yesterday showed the total of army casualties, so far as reported, since American expeditionary soldiers landed in France to be 17,269, divided as follows: Killed in action, including 291 lost at sea, 3568; died of wounds, 1104; dead of disease, 1534; dead of accidents and other causes 609; wounded in action, 8969; missing in action, including prisoners, 1425.

Marine Corps headquarters' summary of casualties reported to date gave a total of 2750, divided as follows: Deaths, 833; wounded, 1826; in hands of enemy, fifty seven; missing, seventy six.

Total casualties in the two branches 20,019.

—W. S. S.—

OLD POISON RING IS GIVEN TO RED CROSS

DENVER, Colorado, July 30—(Associated Press)—In the many pieces of jewelry donated by residents of Denver to the Red Cross none perhaps has a more varied and sinister history than that of a Bohemian poison ring donated by J. E. Zahor.

The small gold band manufactured more than two hundred years ago, he said, has been worn by several different owners, at least twice with fatal effect for their enemies. The bezel of the ring turns upon a tiny hinge, the pressure of a hidden spring opening a small poison chamber. The ring is valued at \$1000.

—W. S. S.—

GATHER NUT SHELLS

LONDON, July 20—(Associated Press)—A systematic collection throughout the country of all hard nut shells and fruit stones, urgently required for war purposes, is being conducted by the government. English householders, hotel proprietors, superintendents of institutions and others were asked recently by the National Salvage Council to save all the fruit stones and hard nut shells available.

—W. S. S.—

DETACHMENT OF FRENCH GOES TO VLADIVOSTOK

TOKIO, August 11—(Special to a Japanese source)—A detachment of the French army 600 strong, which is to reinforce already landed French soldiers at Vladivostok passed through Shanghai a few days ago, on its way to Vladivostok. The soldiers are a portion of the French garrisons in Indo-China, the French possession in Asia.

OUTPUT OF

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

WASHINGTON, August 11—(Official)—The food administration has removed restrictions on consumption of beef in those public eating places that have been limited to one meat meal daily. It has also released housewives from their voluntary pledges owing to the big supply of beef that is now on hand.

—W. S. S.—

Supplied by All Chemists
Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is

PERSONALS

Harry Gemmer of Waiuku, Maui, is registered at the Young Hotel.

W. H. Rice was an arrival on the Kinau Sunday from Lihue and is a guest at the Young Hotel.

J. M. Spalding, plantation man from Kealia, Kauai, was an arrival on the Kinau from the Garden Island.

William McQuaid, director of the Kona Development Co., is in Honolulu on a business trip in connection with the plantation he represents.

—W. S. S.—

CARGO CARRYING SHOWS EFFICIENCY

Time Formerly Lost Is Now Saved and All Vessels Render Increased Services

WASHINGTON, August 11—(Associated Press)—Efficiency in the efficiency of American shipments in American bottoms has resulted from direct routing, unification of cargo, loading to capacity and time spent in port, it is announced by the shipping board which gives detailed reports of the results. Transportation records which mark the first efforts in American shipping for centralization are contrasted in the performance of various ships with a view to speeding up the time of their up to a standard. These contrasts showed that two Pacific Coast vessels are now doing work which before the war required three.

On the Pacific Coast the average turn-around for ships in the coastwise trade are rapidly approaching the records of ante-bellum days. There were swifter bottoms then but the consols allotted to the trade with the Orient and Australia have saved time by calling at fewer ports and by loading and unloading more quickly than in the past. Recently the Ventura made Honolulu, Sydney, Pago Pago and back to Honolulu and thence to the Pacific Coast in sixty-two days. The Sonoma has duplicated that feat.

The average round trip from San Francisco or Seattle with China, including days in port, has been cut to eighty-one days and new vessels to be put into that trade soon are expected to make time over this.

Only sixty-eight days are now required to make the round trip to Japan via the coastwise route. The round trip from San Francisco with the Philippines, including stops at Manila, Cavite, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu average between eighty-four and 103 days, while between New York and Manila the round trip time is now only 165 days.

A new round trip has recently been established for British India trade between New York and Calcutta which will average 207 days.

In the Atlantic trade similar conditions prevail. The former "two trips" average between Norfolk, Baltimore and Boston has been increased to four trips. Ships formerly made four trips a year between New York and Chilean ports for nitrate. Recently the Comodore Rollins made this turn around in forty days.

Other records are a turnaround in eighty-five days to Rio de Janeiro and seven days for the round trip from Norfolk to Paris.

The average turnaround in the Mexican oil trade has been reduced to eleven days and some tankers are making it in a week.

—W. S. S.—

NONE TOO SANGUINE PORTO RICO FEELS

Crop a Little Short and Profits Not Up to Expectations; Somewhat Discouraging

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 9—With the grinding season ended detailed and reliable figures are still unavailable as to the total sugar production for 1918. J. Ruiz Soler, secretary of the Sugar Producers' Association, without complete reports from many centrals, estimates that the crop will not exceed 450,000 tons of sugar, approximately ten percent less than last year.

The three largest centrals show a combined production slightly in excess of the last crop, owing to the increased output of the Fajardo Sugar Company. Fajardo this year had an output of 35,000 tons, as compared with a little more than 29,000 tons last year, and was one of the very few centrals in the island to show an increase over the year previous. Central Aguirre ended the season with a little more than 47,000 tons of sugar made, or 1,700 tons less than last year's output, while Guannia, including Central Fortuna, made approximately 90,000 tons of sugar, or just a little less than last year. Final revised figures from these three centrals are not yet available here, but any revisions will not materially change the figures here given.

The Guannia output, it is reported, was kept up to approximately the record of 1917 by an increase of cane grown on the Romana estate in Santo Domingo and brought to Porto Rico for grinding. There was a falling off in the sugar made from cane locally grown.

Because of shortages in production and the many different difficulties with which the sugar men have had to contend throughout the year, they are not particularly cheerful over the season's results nor are they optimistic about the next crop.

With the transportation and warehousing question constantly before them, with increased costs and threatened decreased production from cane diseases in addition to other causes, sugar men have had to reduce considerably the estimates of profits which they had expected to make this year, while they say the outlook for next year is less hopeful.

—W. S. S.—

First Night In Trenches One To Be Remembered

Experience Is Epoch Marking and Even If Nothing Happens Leaves Youth Older For Responsibility He Has Felt

LONDON, July 29—(Associated Press)—What will the first night in the trenches be, is a question that thousands of American soldiers have faced perhaps with some misgivings, certainly with lively anticipation. The experience of many of them must be like that of a British plough boy soldier described by Lord Dunsany, Captain of the Inniskilling Fusiliers.

"A man's first night in the front line is an epoch making experience," he writes. "It is like a man's first vote, or his twenty-first birthday—it is a milestone in his life, marking the change from the mimic warfare behind the lines to the grim realities of actual conflict."

Perhaps I can best explain how this experience affects a soldier by telling you the story of a recruit's first night in the trenches. Dick Cheeser, one of my men, was a ploughboy just past eighteen when he enlisted, and not yet nineteen when he went on his first sentry "go" in the front line.

"It was a quiet night, and dawn was only an hour or so distant when Cheeser took his post. The Corporal told him where to stand, warned him to keep a good lookout, and left him."

"There was Dick Cheeser, alone in the dark, with an army in front of him, eighty yards away, a resourceful, crafty and desperate enemy. The stillness of the night only added to Cheeser's feeling of responsibility. The stillness ached him. There had not been a shell all night. He put his head over the parapet gingerly and waited. Nobody fired at him. He felt somehow that the night was waiting for him, that something uncanny and unexpected would happen soon. He heard voices in a communication trench somewhere behind him; there were a few sentences of gruff, unintelligible conversation; the voices died away."

"There was a long silence. Cheeser felt wondering whether the night was black or grey; he stared hard at the night to study its exact color; the night stared back at him, and seemed to be threatening him; it was gray, gray and awful, like a cat or a fox."

"It was uncanny, thought Cheeser. If shells would come, or Germans, or anything at all, you would know how to take it; but this deadly quiet, like a mist over huge valleys! Anything might happen. Cheeser waited and waited, and the night waited too. He felt that they were watching each other, the night and he, both crouching, both ready to spring."

"His mind grew so active that his head throbbed with the physical exertion of thinking. He was watching with eyes and ears and imagination, hoping to anticipate by a second or two the dread something that he felt was sure to happen soon in the ominous mist of No-Man's Land. He thought of throwing a stone out into the blackness, just to see what would happen. Then he began to wish for his boyhood's slingshot, so that he could catapult a nice round stone right across the blackness into the German line."

"A little wind blew in the night, too cold for the time of year. It made for a moment a lane in the mist over No-Man's Land. Cheeser peered into it, but the mist closed round again. 'No! Night seemed to say, 'You can't guess my secret'. And the awesome hush intensified. What are they up to now? thought the sentry. What are those crafty enemies planning in all those miles of silence?"

"Even the very lights were few and far between. When one went up, far hills and shadows seemed to sit and brood over the valley; black shapes grew up and vanished in the shadow. The rocket faded and the hills went back into mystery again, and Cheeser still peered level over the ominous valley."

"Weird Experience"

"All the dangers and sinister shapes and evil destinies that the sentry faced that night cannot be pictured or described in mere words. It was only two hours that he stood there, and not a shell fell in all that time, not a German stirred."

"It is a weird and awful experience, that first night in the trenches. The next time it is an easy matter."

W. S. S.

BEET CROP OUTLOOK IS FULL OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Reports from various sections of the country are hopeful as to the beet outlook. California had rather a dry season in spring. In the mountain States and Washington low temperatures have prevailed while in Colorado a dry spell has been somewhat overcome. In the Mississippi Valley there have been heavy rains that swamped the fields. Labor conditions are not good. The outlook is unfavorable as labor has become very independent in the past few years and the malady affects the men who work about beet sugar factories and on the fields. It is believed that 700,000 tons of sugar will be produced if not 750,000.

W. S. S.

OUTPUT OF IRON

WASHINGTON, August 11—(Official)—In the seven months which ended July 31 the nation's output of iron was 21,425,660.

W. S. S.

IT IS UNPATRIOTIC

To eat Hamburg steak.
To eat Vienna rolls.
To eat Westphalia ham.
To eat Frankfurt sausages.
To smoke Turkish cigarettes.
To use Dresden china.
To have German measles.
To take a Turkish bath.
To live a Bohemian life.

—Cartoons Magazine.

—W. S. S.—

FIRST FIELD ARMY FORMS; PERSHING IS IN COMMAND

Creation Is First Step Toward Coordination of All United States Forces; Corps Commanders Named in Despatches

SAMMIES CONTINUE IN FIGHTING ON VESLE

Hold Advantage But Every Inch of Ground Is Contested By Teutons Who Appear To Be Planning To Dig In

WASHINGTON, August 12—(Associated Press)—

Organization of the first American field army was yesterday reported from American Headquarters in France. General Pershing is in direct command and Generals Liggett, Bullard, Bundy, Reed and Wright are the corps commanders so far as has been announced.

The creation of this first field army is one of the most important announcements that has come from the American expedition in France since the arrival of the first expeditionary troops. It is the first step toward the coordination of all of the American forces in France, marks clearly the recent splendid growth of Pershing's forces and clearly establishes it as a most important factor in the future conduct of the war.

SEE HARD FIGHTING

American troops, brigaded with the British continue to render important services to the Allies in the new offensive, while on the Vesle the forces which participated in the Aisne-Marne offensive are holding the ground taken from the enemy, repulsing counter-attacks and have scored some advances. To the north of Soissons, on the right of this front the Americans are fighting with superb courage against a desperate enemy which contests bitterly every inch of ground which the Americans gain.

HUNS DIGGING IN

Air observers yesterday reported that the enemy appears determined to make a stand to the north of the Vesle and before crossing the Aisne. There were indications of this at several points where the Germans appear to be digging in opposite the American and the French forces, to the northwest of Fismes they were observed to be placing barbed wire entanglements along the hills.

AMERICAN ADVANTAGE

Across the Vesle from Fismes the struggle for possession of Fismesette between the Americans and the Germans has developed a new fierceness and has become practically continuous. Here the Americans hold the advantage.

Two artillery attacks at different points along the Vesle front were attempted by the enemy yesterday but strong allied counters, opportunely launched, prevented the development of any enemy infantry attacks.

NEWLY LAUNCHED STEAMER FOUNDERS; DEFECTIVE

TOKIO, August 11—(Special to a Japanese source)—Steamer Mida Maru, only recently launched at the Osaka Shipyard, has foundered off Oshima and seventeen of her crew are reported as missing. Deficient construction in some parts of the steamer's hull is believed to be responsible for the disastrous sinking of the new steamer. She was of 2000 tons displacement.

W. S. S.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—(Associated Press)—The United States has been asked to participate in a Commercial Congress in Montevideo, Uruguay, from December 17 to 24 of this year. The object of the congress is to promote and expand trade and commerce on this hemisphere, particularly among the Latin American countries.